by Julien T. Davies, and afterward those who had been in the boxes or in the rear of the house.

MR. SHEPARD'S REMARKS. Elliott F. Shepard, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the New-York Bar Association, in presenting the Lord Chief-Justice, said:

Arrangements of the New-York Bar Association, in presenting the Lord Chief-Justice, said:

MR. PRESIO NT: England and America are met to gether; righteousness and peace have kissed each other. Stars of the first magnitude in the legal heavens come into conjunction when to you, sir, as Chief-Judge of five and a balf million of freemen, elected thereto according to forms prescribed by our Constitution, and as president of the New-York State Bar Association, elected thereto by the unanimous suffrages of your brethren, the committee present the Right Hou. Joan Duke, Baron Coleridge, the Lord Chief-Justice of Encland, selected therefor because of his eminent talents, virtues, learning, experience and fitness, according to forms known to the British Constitution. The Committee of Arrangements charged by our association with the agreeable duty of representing them as the host of the hignest official of the British Empire who has ever visited our shores, have had great pleasure in conducting him, under the blessing of God, to accorden States of the American Union, which in their climate, productions, secuery, institutions and people may be taken as a fair average sample of the whole therty-sight, with the outlying Territories containing the maternal for a hundred more. Thus the Lord Chief-Justice "has been upon a circuit" of over four thousand miles, trying and judging Americans in a formul where the witnesses are bond to be counted and weighed; whilst he, on his side, in legal pariance, having "put himself upon the cenutry," has obtained a unamimous verdier in his favor. Receive him, Mr. President, as the guest whom two nations delight to honor and wish to hear.

CHIEF JUDGE RUGER'S WELCOME.

CHIEF JUDGE RUGER'S WELCOME. Mr. Shepard was followed by Chief Judge Will iam C. Ruger, of the Court of Appeals. In welcom-

ing the guest of the evening, he said: ing the guest of the evening, he said:

My Lord: The laws of hospitality require a host in the enertainment of his guest to assign him to the seat of honer and greet him in the language of compilment and courtesy. The performance of such duties upon this pecasion becomes more natural and acreeable as the subject of them is by general consent from his exaited public and private character desined worth of the highest honors which it is possible for us to accord to him, in the presence of the large audience assembled here for the purpose of doing honor to the guest honors which it is possible for us to accord to him, in the presence of the large audience assembled here for the purpose of doing honor to the guest of the evening, so eminent and distinguished, language seems inadequate to add anything to the value of the compliment which we desire to pay.

the purpose of doing motor to the raise seems inadequate to add anything to the value of the commiment which we desire to pay.

I deem myself most fortunate that it has happened to me as the pressing officer of the State Bar Association to represent them in a proceeding of such universal interest as the public reception in this country of the Lord Chief-Justice of England. It has always been one of the leading objects of our association to promote social intercourse among its numerous memoers and to obtain the presence at our annual meetings of those persons from other States and countries who have acaieved eminence in professional and judicial employment. In pursuance of this object a worthy and public-spirited member of the association as me two years where conceived the idea of inviting your Lordship to visit this country as our guest. Those efforts have resulted in your presence among us to-night. It is with unfelgened gratification that we reflect upon your gracious acceptance of our invittion and the confidence, displayed in intrusting yourself to our hospitality. The cordial reception which has been extend it your Lordship is all parts of this great country affords gratifying evidence of the propriety of the invitation. We should regret indeed if the cause of this universal enthusiasus should be misconceived and attributed to motives neither complimentary to you nor flattering to ourselves.

While we all realize that you come to us possessing an ancient historic judicial title, carned by an honorable professional service, and occupying a high position in the councils of your sovereign, and the administration of the government of the British Empire, and while you bear an nonored name, rendered distinguished in interature as well as law fram those from whom it was inherited, yet these things in our estimation do not constitute your chief title to our estema and regard. Your position as the presiding officer of the oldest and highest court of original common law jurisdiction in the world, a court whose orig

When the people of this country, for reasons deemed smilicred for themselves, throw off their allegiance to the British Crown, they still retained with undiminished levalty their allegiance to the principles of haw which governed the English courts. We inherited in common with our English brethren the principles of the common law of English hyperbears in the judicial tribunals of that country. Even before our independence was fully senired, one of the Britishest of the several revolted coionies was to incorporate into their fundamental law a provision making the common law of England the paramount law of the land. Your Lordship, therefore, in coming to this country, visits a land throughout whose wide damain the principles of the common law have and diminished sway, and into an empire of law wherein the Lord Cheis-Justice of England will always hold distinguished rank. A people whose spirit of independence and love of individual rights has been incubated by the queries of the common law, and whose institutions have been so largely shaped and fashioned by its apirit, must ever retain the highest respect for the history and organization of its most ancient and honorable court. The student and the statesman, the lawyer and the layman of this country have alike studied the story of the long struggles of that court in combating the imperhal tendencies of the doctrines of the civil and ecclesia-siteal law, and have witnessed with gratification the progressive extension of the principles of the common law over the civilized world.

sire extension of the principles of the common as the civilized world.

Beyond these reasons we may be permitted to derive gratification from the fact that your Lordship's visit may have international as well as ascala effects. The acquaintences and friendships which may be formed through this visit will in the nature of things create additional bonds of mion between the two countries and tend to promote those sentiments of passes and good will which now exist between them. In conclusion, I desire to extend to your Lordship and friends on behalf not only of magnit, but those wanm I represent, their carnest and whom I represent, their carnest and cordial welcome to this country.

MR. EVARTS'S ADDRESS. Chief Judge Ruger then introduced William M.

Evarts. When the cheers which greeted his appearance had subsided Mr. Everts said:

appearance had subsided Mr. Everts said:

My Lord Chief-Justice, Ladies and Gentlemen
The welcome which you, Mr. President, in the
name of the Bar Association of the State,
have extended to the guest of your society and of the
American people, might well have covered—on the principle that every greater includes the less—any expression on my peri of inst porition of the profession which
is still laboring at the bar. But, by your
favor and emboldened by it, I may for a
few moments intercept the attention of this polite
audience, that is waiting only, my Lord Chief Justice,
to hear your words.

audience, that is waiting only, my
to hear your words.

Great numbers of our profession at the bar, in the last
generation and the present, have visited England, and
not a low of our junges. They have always been received kindly in all oricles to which they have had acceived kindly in all oricles to which they have had acceived kindly to all discrete to which they have had access, and particularly by the judges and their brethren of the bar. We have had much less opportunity to show this hospitality on our part to our English brethren; until within a few years they have ventured to cross the Atlantic, finding out at last that it is no further from England to the United States than from the United States to England. s.J Under your example we may both the judges and the lawyers will that both the judges and the lawyers will visit us, will study us, will criticise us and encourage us, till, at the last, there shall be a greater and clearer and a more constant transfusion of the affections, the respect, the sentiments and the common obligations of the profession in the two countries. No doubt the common topics which make the two nations one topics which make the two nations one principles of ilberty and in the standards make of a people—in blood, in tongue, in religion, is law, in the principles of ilberty and in the standards mease of faith and has ice—correctly represent the separation between us as substantially natural. But in regard to the establishment of jusice we may go even further and say that the disruption of a hundred years ago, while it changed the sources of executive sathority and the sources of partiamentary strength and representation; although it enamed the allegiance of the servants of the law politically, yet it silegiance of the servants of the law politically, yet it operated no change whatever in the scheme and plan, in the theory and life, in the substance of the administration of justice. Nothing was changed. The common law remained. The common statutes of England up to that date were our statutes, as applicable to our afficient much as they had been before.

COMMON SERVANTS OF THE SAME SYSTEM.

Atthough, as I have said, the outward frame was changed, yet we went right on practising law, administering justice, changing only the tenor and the of a writ. In the place of our Lord the Klog, in our Federal establishment we substituted the President of the United States, and in 1789 we substituted the teste of John Jay, Chief-Justice of the United States [cheers], just as the Earl of Mansfield, the last Chief Justice in England common to the two countries, had conducted the manthe two countries, had conducted the manngement of the courts before. It is therefore no
figure to say that the judges and the lawyers
are common servants of the same system
and the same methods of jurisprudence the same
principles of justice and of right; and in the States,
substituting people for king, and the judges for the judge
of England, everything runs on in our court rooms today in the same general tenor and with the same general
proud principles of equal justice and the same benificent
results to those two great neonless (Cheers.) results to those two great peoples. [Cheers But if we followed and maintained all these great princ But if we followed and maintained all these great principles and duties in the administration of justice whole had obtained in the mether country; if in Engiand the Executive and the Parliament had submitted to an independent judiciary the interpretation and the application of their laws; we, is our new institutions, gave a new exaltation to the power of a judiciary and to the principles of justice We submitted the Legislature and the Executive themselves to the power of judicial reason to decide between the great and permanent law the people had enacted, and the legislation and the execution of laws that the rights of the children presented as inconsistent with the fundamentaliaw. No nation has witnessed this transcendant jurisdiction, this transcendant preponderance, but our own. We have lifted up the principle of the commentaw—that what is right and what is reasonable is to govern men as exhibited and enforced in open day and law—that what is right and what is reasonable is to govern men as exhibited and enforced in open day and in open councils. We have exalted that to the point that judicial reason, aroused, excited, and in the forum of forense discussion, shall be the final arbiter of the rights of the people against their Congress, against their magistrates, and between the States and the Nation; that all shall obey. [Cheers.]

LAWYER AND CLIENT. We have brought here in great numbers the judiciary of our State, and in a crowd the members of our par, but behind them all you see a large number of our principal citizens, of men who are allowed by even jealousy of our equal institutions to the jealousy of our equal institutions to hold the only titles that we tolerate as expressing rank. I mean the merchant princes and railroad kings. [Laughter.] But they are not here in any such relation or capacity—they are not here in any such relation or capacity—they are not here in any such relation or capacity—they are here as our cilents. [Laughter.] The glory of the American law-yer is the poverty of himself and the wealth of his client flaughter and applicate.]—wealth which he is glad to feel has been increased by his services and not different interesting the deapen, to simplify and expedite our procedure upon the salutary statates when the wisdom of Parliament enacted about tairty years ago in 1852 and 1854, and at this moment a committee, of which is had the honor of being enaitment, has reported in favor of certain amendments waten I hope to be beneficial; but I am not wise enough to tell, and no man

traits of our common disposition, are shown in this tender relation; but I can only say that if Lord Coke did not say, he might have said; "Now there be those three estates in law, the judges and the lawyers and the clients, and the greatest of these is the clients." [Lauguter.] For without the clients there would be no causes and no lawyers, and without causes or lawyers there would be no judges. So we finally accept this primary relation in the administration of justice as the basis of the whole. I believe that although a great deal is said about the harshness and cruelty of the relations of lawyers to their clients, it has nover been pretended that we do not know where to draw the line. We are accused of fleecing their, but we never flay them. [Laughter.] Fleeces will grow again if there be no important solution of the continuity of the skin, and, it is said, with increased abundance and riches under judicious clipping. [Laughter and cheers.]

But besides that we have brought here these ladies. What have they to do with the solemn and interesting secares we are enacting? They are here, the wives and daughters of the lawyers and of the clients, and they have come to share the harpiness which your presence distributes and to join in the congratulations which we all offer to ourselves and to you on this anaptions meeting. We place them all sub-puice to-night. [Laughter.]

JUDGES AND LAWYERS.

Everypody agrees in the greatness of the services of judges. Everybody yields homage with sincerity, to thier important share in the conduct of human affairs; but, slas, there is not the same unanimity about the forensic services or value of those who perform them. I remember a good while ago to have noticed the distinction which an eminent countryman of your own, Architishop Whately—not undistinguished both as a retorician and as a logician—draws between these two branches of the profession in their relations to the public. He says that superior ability and professional skill in a judge, if combined with integrity, are a public benefit. But in an advocate, on the contrary, any powers far beyond the average are not a public benefit, and the death of such a man is not a public benefit, and the death of such a man is not a public benefit, and the public special and benevalent architishop put if upon the ground of the interest of the community was that the lawyers should all be as nearly equal as possible in order that in the administration of justice the elemts should not be put at a disadvantage as between themselves, nor the judges too much confused in their ideas as to what naw was, [Laughter,] But I do not know what our English brethren of the bar think of this; that they stand in this relation to their countrymen that if any if any one of them gets too much shead of the rest it should be at the pennity of his life. For our part in this country, so far as it have observed, none of us have succeeded in getting so much abcad of the rest as to feel in scrious alarm lest our brethren or the community at large should actually compass our death.

In passing an encombum upon the completed life of a services or value of those who perform them. I remem-

leath.

In passing an encombine upon the completed life of a creat judge Mr. Webster in speaking of the temple of Judge Mr. Webster in speaking of the temple of e. said: "Whoever labors on this edifice with useuniness and distinction, whoever clears its foundation strengtuees its pillars, adorns its entablature or co-tributes to raise its august dome still higher in the skin strenguess its pillars, adorns its chinateau of the tributes to raise its august dome still higher in the skies, unites himself in name, in fame and character with what is and must be as durable as the frame of altural white which is an must be as durable as the frame of altural society itself." [Cheers, I This temple, service in watch Mr. Webater thus exaits, is not made with names, nor are its lines confunctions into these value and supported in the changes of empires or the decay of peoples. It does not happen to every one to play that grand part in the ministrations of this temple that belongs to a Lord Chief Justice of England, or a Chief Justice of the United States, or a Chief Judge of our great state of New-York. It does not happen to every one to bring the great and splend diffts of gold, frankineense and myrra, in the shape of forensic reason and forensic eloquence, that a Webster, an Erskine, a Pincking and a Brougham may lay upon its alart, but whose ever, with an honest heart and a faithful devotion takes his share—he contributes, whether his name sand ever be celebrated or not, a noble service in that great frame and a framment of justice that some day shall ever all the peoples of the world. (Freat applianse.)

LORD COLERIDGE'S RESPONSE. The chairman then introduced the guest of the the evening, Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England. Lord Coleridge was received with loud and prolonged applause,

which continued for some time. When silence was estored he said:

which continued for some time. Which selected the said:

MAT IT PLEASE THE COURT, MR. EVARTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMKN: Let me begin by thanking you as nearbily as it is in my power to do for the grand and brilliant reception which you have been pleased to give me to-night. Let me thank the Chief-Judge of New-York, and let me thank Mr. Evarts also, for the addresses to which we have just listened, and I wish indeed that it were in my power to answer to these admirable addresses—admirable except in the parts that relate to myself—to which we have just had the privilege of listening. But lude-d I have felt ever since I set foot on this great continent, and wherever I have spoken, that it would be far better it I had stayed away, if I had kept what has been called the natural slience of old age, and have left to younger and abter men the duty of filling a post and discharging a function to which, in all honor and honesty, I assure you, I led myself totally unequal. I zhow well enough that offendings is lone of self-depreciation is but a subtle sort of personal vanity, but it is nevertheless right and its fer inessate of my great and dear country that you should distinctly and definitely understand that I have not and cannot have any pretonce whatever to answer for her intellect or acholarship, her cratory or her law.

SPEAKING ONLY FOR HIMSELF. You will understand, therefore, that I speak as a

lawyer, subject, as are all other lawyers, to be reversed. [Laughter.] And I speak as be reversed. Languer: And I speak as a man in the position of a politician who has perhaps in also who country a somewhat solated position. I am one of those who never have surans, and do not now surink from caling myself a Radical [Applause] I am one who, although I admite Mr. Gladsone and supam one wo, altrough I admite Mr. Olisda one and support him to the best of my ability, yet flut amystel more commonly in agreement in political matters with Mr. Eright than with any other living politician. [Great applaced, What is ay, therefore, remember that I say for myself only; I speak for no one case, I represent no one cles. No one cless is bound by what I say nor responsible for my opinion. If I speak at all, it is only because, in cuca a presence as this, not to speak would seem churlish and ungracelous; and if I do speak i must seed rry to say what I tains to be true. And, indees and gentlemen—I address the indices because I presume from their neing here they have some interest in an old inwyer—Ladies and goutlemen, I have been somewhere about twe months in your great country, sho I have striven, not i ways I feel with complete success to master the various systems of your jurispindence. With the distinction between your Stats courts and your Federal Courts I was of course of cancation long ago familiar. sirven, not leave the limit complete sinces, to master the various systems of your purispinisance. With the distinction between your State courts and your Federal Courts I was of course by education long ago familiar, but as har as I can make out there are to a foreigner an apparently conflicting and to a foreigner apparently intricate jurisdictions, which I am perfectly satisfied, with all the will in the world, I have not been able to adequately comprehend. (Laughter, I to speak broadly and in a general way, not lorgetting that I stand in a state where there is a Code, there are Stalesia now rate there is one State—which walks in the light of Chitty, and by the mid wisdom of stephen, and not forgetting that your law is our law, but ours with certain differences in it. You have had great opportunities which allowed been open to us; the various forms of proceding in your States are absolutely independent in may respects one of another; the international or quasi-international duesions which in forms convenient or inconvenient are constantly arising for solution, have given you opportunities of which you have not been slow to avail; broadening and whening and liberalizing your jurisprudence. I would rather express my opinion of American law when he would rather express my opinion of American law with your permission, I will read a single sentence: "My opinion," he says, "of American law she and American law is this, that they have the taleut for it of their English ancestors; that they began with the possession of the experience of those ancestors, and their immense and various business has often given tuem the direct and their decisions in the anghest possible respect, and I hope they feel the same for ours, hist exceptions on both sides always being excepted." Now what that judgment of the Masker of the Rolls I may respectfully say I entirely cours!

DIFFERENCES IN JUDICIAL SYSTEMS. It seems to me that there are one or two other differences which exist between our system and yours. I am told with one voice that our ourts in England go faster than your courts in Americ a and I cannot say with what pleasure an old, agrowminded insulan received the intelligence that in any thing-even in a lawsuit-the old country went faster than the new. (Laughter.) I am told also—and it seems to be the fact—that the judges in England take the liberty of assuming more the direction of affairs in cases which are tried before them, whether with or without a tury, than the practice of some States and the actual a tury, man the practice of some States and the actual statutes in others permit to the judges in this country. It is not for me to express an apinion as to whether you are right or wrong. From our point of view, and in our circumstances, I cannot help taining we are right; but, nevertheless, I am not so presumptions as to deny that it is very likely that from your point of view, and in your very different circumstances, you may be right, too, because, where the circumstances differ, the cauchasions will naturally not be the same. One thing seems to me clear—that in England, with our fewer judges, we dispose, and dispose without arrears, of a very sufficient and satisfactory number of cases; and in this country upon the whole in many Etates, and certainly, as I nederstand, in the course of the Union, there is a very considerable arrear at the present time. the cours of the Union, there is a very considerable arrear at the present time.

Ladies and gentlement, you are probably aware that we in England have been engaged for the last ten years, beginning in 1873, when as Autorney-General I was responsible for passing the Judicature Act through the House of Commons, in endeavoring to cheapen, to simplify and expedite our procedure upon the salutary statutes which the wisdom of Parliament enacted about cairty years ago in 1852 and 1854, and at this moment a committee, of which I had the honor of being custrman, has reported in favor of certain amendment waten I hope to be ben-

can tell without practical experience what will be the operation of a new code of procedure. But it was high time that something was done to excedite and amend and simplify the common law, which deserves all the praise that your Calef-Judge and Mr. Evarts have lavished upon it, and which some thirty years ago was in serious danger of becoming associated in the made of many man with narrowness, sociated in the made of many man with narrowness, sociated in the made of many man with narrowness, which is distingtoned in the made of many man with narrowness, which is distingting the condensing a system may be said that incompanies a system may be said that in recollect hearing of a conversation which took place between a learned of a conversation which took place between a learned of singular qualifications, who devoted himself of singular qualifications, who devoted himself of singular qualifications, who devoted himself chiefly to making a great fortune, whose them also viewed so birshy in the day though perhaps it is not viewed so birshy in the day though perhaps it is not viewed so birshy in the day of Mison and Weisby, and Anstra added: "I have heard of Mison and Weisby, and Anstra added: "I have heard of Mison and Weisby, and Anstra added: "I have heard of Mison and Weisby, and Anstra added: "I have heard of Mison and Weisby, and Anstra added: "I have heard of Mison and Weisby, and Anstra added: "I have heard of Mison and Weisby, and Anstra added: "I have heard of Mison and Weisby, and Anstra added: "I have heard of Mison and Weisby, and Anstra added: "I have heard of Mison and Weisby, and Anstra added: "I have heard of Mison and Weisby, and heard collected strength of the cable from the car, which was alread to unlatch it from the car, which would the family, and an elevon that form the car, which with it, and was unled in place. The car was switched over to the other way! The heart of the cable down the heart of the cable dow

THE SIZE OF THIS COUNTRY. I have been brought here by a dear and kind friend, who has treated me, since I have been here, like a brother, and who has laid me under a debt of gratitude which, if I live to be a hundred, I shall never be able to brother, and who has had me under a debt of gratitude which, if I live to be a hundred, I shall never be able to repay. (Appianse.) I have gone through this country, and I have been received by association after association in a manner which has beingared my poor powers of expression adequately to give theoles for; and it is definant in to find that as we familiarly quote your greatmen, kent, story. Parsons. Duer, Families and Greenient—I do not pretend to make the list expand Greenient—I do not pretend to make the list expand Greenient—I do not pretend to make the list expanding greatmen, with Sir William Blackstone and with Lord Hale and with Lord Cose, but with our nodern men, with Lindley, with Pollick, with Benjamin, the common honer of both Bars, of England and of America. (Apphase.) But it is not only, if is not persups chiefly, as a lawyer that your country has an interest in me; and if I have not already quite weared you call (applaine). I should have to asy a word upon these more general topics.

The first question which has almost always been pit to me by my kind American triends ween I come to a now place is whence I am not amazingly struck with the visit size of this country. Now, at the risk of offending my kind friends here, I must repeat what I have sald elawhere, that it is not ine vast size of this country which particularly impresses me. Indeed, it size is to be considered at all in matters of this sort, is somis any that smallness rather than begoes is the thing to be insisted upon where the results are great. Men are, in human affairs, the great factors of results; and men are great, not in proportion to the largenese, but in proportion to the largenese, but in necessarious of the making observes which may affected the destines of maskind, our every one of them began from very sent before in the officent and one are great, and every one of them began from very sent leaffinings.

nation. Athens, kome, Holland, England, art these are places and powers which nave affected the destinies of maskind, but every one of them began from very small beginnings, and every one of them has but a little bit of the earth's surface to stand upon. Nay, one of them had to conquer for herself from the earth's surface something upon which to put her foot.

Applianse.]
I don't know whether Mr. Cobden ever did say—but if he did I cannot agree with him—that the St. Lawrence and the Mississippl and the Amazon were better worth knowing about than the Tiber or the Oronics or the Higsus, because they pour into the sea I don't know in the sea I don't know the se anowing about that the Tiber or the Orosics or the ligsus, because they pour into the sea I don's know how many hundreds of thousands, or how many minious, of imperial gailons every hour, more than the smaller rivers. I don's know that he ever did say it, but if he cid, with all respect fot so great a man, I venture to think he said a very foolish thing. I am quite sure that my noble friend, Lord Sherbrook, did once say that the battle of Marathon was not worth knowing about or thinking about, because the slaughter toere hardly reached the proportions of what he called a "respectable railway accident." But if the battle of Marathon stayed the tide of the Persian war and rolled back the waves of barbarian invasion; if the battle of Marathon preserved for us, for you, ladies and geutlement, and for me, the art, the poetry, the philosophy, the libsory, the oratory, the intellect, the freedom of the Greek nation. I say that it was far more worth knowing about than all the fearful slaughters (which rise to the proportion of far more than a hundred railway accidents), of trenghis Khan, Attiha, Julius Gesar, the First Napoleon, or of the greenest slaghterers and butteners that a merciful God ever suffered to sweep over and devastate life sarth. [Applance.]

RESULT RATHER THAN SIZE. Then after all let me say about this matter of size—you did not make it. [Laughter.] You were as large when the nunted your prairies; you were as large when that strange and mysterious people, who were before the Indisu; ruled over this land, with a civiliza-tion which has left just as remarkable evidences from Lake Superior own to North Carolina; you were as great and as large before that, when your nines lakes glittered in the sun or rushed in the wind,

WEALTH IN AMERICA. Now let me be equally frank about your wealth. Those despise riches who despair of them, says Lord Bacon. He speaks of the use of riches as a thing to be respected, but of riches in themselves he speaks with orn enough to satisfy Diogenes. It is not your column am told that in general your farmers own their farms, your cultivated gradiemen own their houses, and your artisans own their nouses. What a state of satisfaction and content this produces in time of peace! What as irresistable force in time of war. Gentlemen, let me say that, although I see clearly, as I think, and feel decepty, as I am sure, the excellences of the American system, it must not be supposed for primoment that I are either bland to or nugrateful for the many ercellencies of the system of my own country. Each country is in a certain sense the complement of the other. Each has its own way of golds on. Imitation, in my humble judgment, would be a very great mistake in either. There is piculy of room in the wor'l for both of us, and the closer we are bound together and the better friends we are the better for both of us and the more room in the wor'l there will be. It is no, rhetorical exaggration, it is simple truth, to say that joined together as albes, as friends, as comrades, Eugland and America are absolutely irresistible in the world applance; I most carossty hope that the present happy state of feeling between us may long continue. Believe me, there is not in the mind of any homest Englishman a trace of jesiousy, a saade of grudging when he Believe me, there is not in the mind of any honest Englishman a trace of jesionsy, a sande of grudging when he thinks of the mary discussed of your future and your present grand development. I hope with all my hear: that no unscrupnious statesman, that no malignant writer on either side of the water will ever be able to break or impair this sacred friendship. I am not foolish enough to think that anything that I have said or done could in any way increase it. All I hope is that no word, no act of mine, has in any degree tended to make

less. Now there is but one word, which I am loath to say. This is the last time that I sual ever stand here, or ever see this audience. I chank you from my heart. I have kept a distinguished New-York audience listening to my ude words for too long. I say now from the bottom of my heart, farewell. [Loud and long-continued ap-

THE BANQUET.

After all the guests had been presented to Lord Coleridge a move was made for the supper-room. Unfortunately the passage leading thereto was an excessively narrow one, and for several hours a perspiring block of humanity was wedged in vainly striving to reach the goal where exhausted nature could be recruited. After a modest repast Lord Coleridge, after chatting with several of the more prominent among his hosts, left the building, accompanied by his son, the Hou. Gilbert Coleridge, and Elliott F. Shepard, and half an hour after midnight a few members of the Auxiliary Committee were all that remained of the large crowd.

THE CABLE OFF THE DRUM AGAIN.

Everything went smoothly on the Bridge realway yesterday until 6 p. m. The homeward rush had ther begun and the cars were run at intervals of two min nter and a naif. This made necessary the use of al the cars that were not for running. On one car Colons Paine was making alterations in the grips and the gearing around them, raising them higher. This car was dragged from its switch and started for New-York. It came over all right, but the auto-

rapidly," he said.

The Rev. Samuel W. Dike, corresponding secretary o he Divorce Reform League of New-England, addressed the meeting and gave the ratio of divorces in the differ ent States. He thought that the increase of the number of causes for which divorces are granted is pretty surto be followed by an increase in divorces, while on th ther hand restrictions decrease the number. Another cause is carelessness in the court proceedings and in the courts themselves in their method of procedure. Another fruitful cause of divorce is the lack of uniformity
in the laws of the different states. Reducing the number of causes for which divorces may be granted would
reduce the number of divorces one-bail.

Bisnop Paddock wated that an effort had been made
to influence legislation in Massicaus-its and that intelligent Roman Catholics would be found to support all

op Gillespie, of Western Michigan, said they had the Rev. Mr. Date season that at important work is being done by the league to bring the States into har-mony. Public opinion, first from the pulpit and then through the press, is what influences the average legis (after more than anything clse. An effort is being made to secure on amendment to the Constitution of the United States on the subject.

EX-PRESIDEN1 FILLMORE'S WIFE,

THE EFFORT TO BREAK THE WILL-IRRATIONAL CONDUCT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 11.-Considerable interest is being taken in the contest over the will of the late ex-President Fillmore's Mary Bold, her furmer maid, to-day testified before Surrogate Ferris that when visitors called Mrs. Fillmore would talk about them, and after they had gone away she would become excited, slam the doors, and scream. After these fits she would tell witness not to say anything about them. Once in the dming-room she threw the cover of a sugar-bowl at the witness's head because she did not uncover it quick enough to suit her. While under the doctor's care, and taking baths, she said that witness was trying to drown her. She would scream loud enough to be heard in the street. Witness jugged her acts as irrational.

Bridget Courcy, another domestic of the household, corroborated Mary Boid's testimony, as did also William Crowies, formerly Mrs. Filimore's butler. Mrs. Sherman S. Jewett testified to some queer actions on the part Mrs. Filimore is butler. Mrs. Sherman S. West in the light of the source of the sour

of Mrs. Fillmore at a hetel in Gettysburg, in 1880, walle visiting friends there with her.

DESERTING HIS WIFE FOR A GIRL

THE HEARTLESS CONDUCT OF A CLERK HIS CHILDREN DESTITUTE-PROBABLE CASE OF BIGAMY-A WEAKNESS FOR THE STAGE.

William Percy Laidman, a clerk employed by A. H. Young in the Railroad Arbitration Office, at to. 346 Broadway, has lived in Brooklyn since he came from Jamaica, West Indies, about two years ago, and in that time has succeeded in making for himself an exceedingly unsavory reputation. When he arrived in Brooklyn he had with him a young wife and three children. He took lodgings with Mrs. Winfield at No. 311 Baitleet., but afterward he rented a flat at No. 170 Jeffersonst. He often left his family without food for several tays and his children subsisted to a great extent on the

On July 3 he took one of his many trips to Coney and Foltonist. She was pretty, about eightons years old ute, He told Miss Ennisthat he was unmarried and in the receipt of a good income, and he asked the privilege to e was a wescome visitor at her father's house. But that he had a family, and the father promotive forcade him his house. About the latter part of July Miss Emis left her home and wrote to her parents from No. 184 Baltlest. that she would not return home until they had cor ented to allow Laudman to call on her. They did so une their daughter returned. Two weeks ago Miss Enniisappeared again and Luidman also absented himsel from his usual haunts. On September 29 Mrs. Enul was walking along Broadway to this city when 'sne saw Laidman walking to front of her. She stopped him and asked him for some word of her daughter. He nesed at her, struck her and finally choked her until and was obliged to cry for help. Yesterday Mr. Equis re ceived a note from his daughter telling bim that she was married and signed it "Kate Laidman." The mother west immediately to a polles magistrate and made a complaint charging Laidman with nigamy. Detectives were put on the track and the man in all probability will be arrested in a sport time if, as his wife thinks, he

complaint charging Laidman with nigality. Detective were put on uls track and the man in all probability will be arrested in a sort time if, as his wife taining, he has not gone back to Jamaica.

Mr. Evints in describing his daughter said last night that until the day when she ment Laidman she was a quiet, virtuous grif who was continually under the eye of her mother. She had been taking lessons in drawing at the Polytechne and was the pupil of Professor Hertzberg, who regarded her with much affection. Mr. Emission that he desired to contradion in the most campatite raises the statements made in The Brooklyn Engle last night, that his wife had charged her dameter sustructor with having first led her astray, and that his wife had said that the professor hinds ever attempted to corrupt any young gris, or that one of his victims committed suicine by langung from a ferry-boat rather than bear the disgrace, airs. Emiss said that the sintements were within faise-hoods and that Professor Hertzberg was a man of estimable character.

In his endeavor to gain some knowledge of his disgrace of the endeavor to gain some knowledge of his disgrace of the suicine condition and witnout to d. She had been deserved by her husband and had not heard from him suice september 20, when he told her that he had paid one week's rent, and bade her good-by. Laidman is said by Mrs. Pools, of No. 186 Atlantic avs., to have been stage-struck and to have been in the habt of writing fetters to actors and acrosses telling, them of his audity as an actor. Six months ago a grid arrived in Brooklyn from Jamaica, whose name was kenna Michael he met Kate Emis.

Mr. Eunis is in mod-rate circumstances, and is energed in the carpet business. He was much disturbed that his family troubles should be made public.

OREGON PIONEERS VISITING HOME.

A party of 117 members of the Oregon Pioneer

society from Portind, Oregon, arrived in this city by the Chicago limited express on the Pennsylvania Rallroad, tast evening. The pioneers proceeded at once to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where they will remain during their stay n this city.
"The Ploneer Society," said Joseph Watt, the conduct-

or of the exension, "was founded eleven years ago and at present has a membership of 1,500. It is composed entirely of the oldest settlers in the State. Our party which numbered 500 on leaving Portland, started Eas on October 2. With the except not a delay of thirty hours in Sharp River, and a rest of twenty-four hour at Chicago, our trip has been continuous. On reaching st. Louis and st. Paul our party began to separate. Many of the settlers came from Indians, Ohio, and till nots, and left us to visit their old homes. The rest of the came on to New-York, where we shall remain for some time. Some will visit New-England and the Souther States. Four-fiths of our party are farmers, and from a cetimate made on the train it app ared that each member represented about \$25,000. The cost of tickets to New-York and return by the Northern Pacific was \$90. The officers of our society are: President, J. W. New-York and return by the Northern Pacific was \$90. or of the exeursion, " was founded eleven years ago and The officers of our society are: President, J. W. Ness mith; vice-president, J. W. Grim; secretary, T. B. Odinesi; treasurer, J. M. Bacon. Our party will leave Bt. Paul November 5, and arrive in Portland January 2. Many of our members have not visited the Eastern States for forty years."

of Biblical literature in the Chicago Bantist Theological Seminary, and had filled pastorates in Massachusetts.

THE SESSIONS BRIBERY CASE.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION. THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ALLEGED BRIBERY

DESCRIBED-BRADLEY'S TESTIMONY. ALBANY, Oct. 11 .- At the trial of ex-Senator L. B. Sessions, this morning, the cross-examination of ex-Assemblyman Bradley was continued. He testified that he had had several conversations with politicians in Olean and Albany about his vote, but had no thought of bribery before the Sessions affair. He had no recollection of saying on the day before the exposure that he had voted for Conkling and Platt for the last time. He presumed he had said to an Olean man, "There's a good opportunity for me to make money on this contest." When he met Sessions in the lobby of the Delavan House he gave him to understand that he was not for sale. He agreed after supper to go to Sessions's room. He went there, and the two went to Bradley's room. "Did you have it in mind to sell yourself ?" asked Mr.

Smith. " No, sir," replied Mr. Bradley.

He further stated that he locked the door of his room, as he thought the Senator was about to make improper proposals, and they might be interrupted. Before he got the money he asked whom he should vote for. The answer was, "Chauncey M. Depew," and It was understood by Mr. Sessions that he would do so.

"Mr. Bradler was, was was your press on receiving Mr. Bradley, what was your intent on receiving \$2,000 from Mr. Sessions F' asked the Attorney

eneral. Mr. Bradley replied: "To expose the corruption." "Why did you consent to any further interview with amount?"

'I made up my mind to expose him if he renewed the Ex-Senator Benjamin H. Williams, of Buffalo, testified o seeing Sessions and Bradley together at the Kenmore

to seeing Sessions and Brailey together at the Kelmote Hotel on the ulgit of the alleged orbitry. Ex-Speaker George H. Snarpe detailed his connection with the case. He also identified the \$2,000 which was brought from the Controller's office and put in evidence. Orsino Jones testified that he went to ex-Speaker Sharpe's room with Bradley and saw the latter hand the money to Mr. Starpe. William A. Graves, as a member of the firm of Spencer

Starpe. Graves, as a member of the firm of Spencer is fro ranging from \$8,000 to \$65,000, and that just close to alleged bribery the account was closed and a alance of \$6,616 was paid to Sessions. eral stated that the people would The Attorney-General s close their case to morrow.

THE NEWSLE LLERS' CRUSADE. CONFIDENT OF VICTORY OVER THE HERALD-

ASSAULTED AT HIS STAND - A PARADE.

The newsmen are congratulating themselves over the action of the Board of Aldermen in recalling the resolution giving permission to George F. Williams to erect news-stands in the streets. They are taking active measures to prevent The Herald stands being erected and will bring to the attention of the proper authorities all violations of the law. Stephen Richardson, president of the Union Newsdealers' Association, denies that there have been any cases of intimidation of The Heraid men on the part of the newsdealers. "We recognize the value of public opinion too thoroughly to forfest it by any such ili-advised action," said Mr. Richardson. James Durkin, a young newsdealer, early on Tuesday

norming was attacked by two men, one of whom said that he was George Wilson, a reporter of The Herald and the other that he was W. H. Donough, a proof-reader and the other that he was W. H. Donough, a proof-reader on The Times. Durkin gave the following account of the assault to a TRIBUNE reporter: "While I was Instending a Commercial poster to a temporary frame in front of my news-stand as Roosevelt and Front sts.," he said, "the two mea who were evidently under the influence of liquor, came up and snatched the poster from my hand and began tearing it in pieces. While I was remonstrating with them a woman came up to purchase a paper. Wilson took her by the arm and shoved her aside, telling her that she could not buy a paper at my stand. I save Wilson to alight push, and when I turned around to return to my customer Donough struck me a victous blow with an ivory-headel cane, and had it not been for the kindly interference of passengers who were just coming out of sterierence of passengers who were just coming out of ine entrance to Roosevelt Street Ferry, I should have een further besten.' The newsdealers of Brocklyn have arranged for a

been further beaten.

The newsdraiers of Brocklyn have arranged for a torch-light parade to-mgnt. They will assemble at the City Hall at 7 o'clock, and will march up Myrtic-ave, to Eedford-ave, where they will be joined by the williamsburg dealers. They will be poined by the williamsburg dealers. They will then countermarch to the Sana's Street entranee to the Bridge, where the New-York and other visiting delegations will be received. The procession will then move on to the Made Hall, where a mass-meeting will be held. Among those who will address the meeting are Horatio C. King, Congressman William E. Roomeon and Darwin E. James.

The New York dealers who expect to take part in the parade will assemble at 7 o'clock at Cooper Union and will march down the Bowery to the Brooklyn Endge entrance, abore they will be med by the elevated railroad newsboys and Jersey City dealers.

The Withmasburg Newsdealers' Protective Union was formally organized last night at No. 118 Sount Eigsthaft, Brooklyn, by the adoption of a constitution and by laws. About 100 newsdealers were present, and me feeling against The Heroid was pronounced. President Samae W. Murphy announced that all the dealers of Williamsourg were selling The Heroid at 3 cents. One man, You Brunt, had been selling if for 2 cents, and Whitam White, the news-agent, had refused to sail Van Brunt any more papers, at the request of the Standing Committee. Van Brunt, therefore, had "to fold his papers under the breezes of heaven." Mr. Knykendall reported that a committee had called on Mayor Low and had been assured by nim that he would sanction no "foreigner" in putting up news-stands, and if any attempt of the sind were made, the Mayor said, he would inform him of it.

TWO COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE HERALD.

The following is a copy of a petition which was seen in circulation in this city yesterday, and to which were appended a good many signatures:

which were appended a good many signatures:

To the Honorable the Postunaser-General:
We respectfully request your Department to take official cognizance of what is in fact a flagrant officine against public decency, it not an intraction of postal regulations. We refer to what is called The New-Tork Herality Private Post Office, at No. 1,265 Broadway, where a large daily mail is received, distributed and delivered unstamped and free of postage. We would particularly press upon your attention the following con-

derations: First.—It is an Inimical imitation of the Government scal System—a sort of counterfeit post office—and oned he suppressed the same as private paper in the mbiance of United States bills. Second.—Itrobs the revenue of the Department of the

age on every letter it passes free.

hird.—It is palpably operated for private and persons purposes, and catefly confined to the carriage of denous purposes, and catchy confined to the carriage of innuesting and contraband correspondence. We are confident that official inspection will result in its sup-

we also respectfully ask your attention to another in

DEMOCRATIC BARMONY ASSURED.

ARRANGING A DIVISION OF THE SPOILS IN THIS CITY.

Negotiations for a union of the Democratic factions have been in progress since the adjournment of the State Convention. The one great object on the part of the County Democracy has been to reach a secret agree ment with Mr. Kelly securing the Public Works Department to the County Democracy. This is to be through the next Board of Aldermen, which will have the confirmation of Mr. Thompson's successor. It was reported yesterday that such an agreement had been reached and a division of the other offices satisfactory to Tammany would be made. This report was confirmed last night by the proceedings of a special meeting of the Tammany Committee on Organization, called to take action on the subject. When the committee met every person was ex-

cluded from the room excepting members. Mr. Kelly was in the chair. He said that he had an important communication to make to the committee in regard to a union of the Democratic factions in the city and he sugcested that one man be appointed from each Assembly District as a conference committee to consider the subject. Such a committee was then appointed. After the appointment of this conference committee the meeting adjourned.

The conference committee subsequently met Mr. Kelly, who said that the County Democracy had made a proposition to him for a union of the party this fall. The County Democracy had suggested to him, Mr. Kelly said, that Tammany Hall should name the Register and one Supreme Court Justice, while the County Democracy should name one Supreme Court Justice, one City Court Justice and nine of the Democratic candidates for Alderman. The County Democracy made no offer of what share of the offices should fall to the lot of the Irving Hall Democracy, alleging as a

New-10th and seeds are Freedett, J. W. Some Mer St. W. Grant secretary, T. B. and the secretary T. B. W. Grant secretary, T. B. and the secretary to the following secretary to the following secretary that freeders in the superstance of the following secretary to the following secretary to the following secretary to the superstance of the following secretary the following secretar

posed to the renomination of Senator Grady. It is probable that nearly all the names of the candidates to the Lecislature have been practically agreed upon. Under the arrangement for the nomination of Aldermen Tammany Hall and Irving Hall will between them name the candidates in fifteen out of the twenty-four districts. The County Conventions will appoint conference commutees, which will meet on Tuesday evening next at the Park Avenue Hotel, to agree upon candidates.

A DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE AT ALBANY. THE STATE COMMITTEE AND MANY OTHER POLITI-CIANS TO MEET TO-DAY.

The Democratic State Committee will meet in Albany to-day, at the call of Chairman Mauning, to consult over the conduct of the canvass in this State. A number of prominent Democrats of this city, not members of the committee, have been invited to be present, for the purpose, it is said, of reaching an agreement in regard to the disposition of the municipal patronage. The failure of the recent mission to this city of Massrs. Maxwell and Maynard, candidates on the State ticket, is believed to have led to this conference in connection with the meeting of the State Committee. The members of the committee from this city are Edward Cooper, Hubert O. Thompson, William C. Watt ney and John Keenan, of the County Democracy; Thomas F. Grady, Augustus Schell and Sidney P. Nichols, of Tammany Hall, and M. C. Murpay, of Irving Hall. The candidates on the State ticket have een invited to be present; also John Kelly, Nelson J. Waterbury, Willis S. Paine, Elward Kearney and a nume ber of other local leaders. It is thought the efforts to unite on a county ticket will be successful, the terms aving already practically been agreed upon. But the couble now is tongree upon nominations for State Sensors and members of the Assembly, and that is the prin-

ical purpose for which the conference has been called. It was rumored yesterday that John Kelly and Samuel Tilden had been in conference in regard to the canvass in this State. A TRIBUNE reporter called at Mr. Kelly's in this State. A TRIBUNE reporter called at six Assiy private office No. 23 Park Row, to make inquiries on the subject. The reception-room was crowded with politicians waiting to see Mr. Kelly. There were present Thomas Doniap, Henry A. Gumbleton, ex.Congressmen Dugro and Willia, State Senator Kiernan and thir teen others. Mr. Kelly sent out word that there was net truth whatever in the report that he had been in consultation with Mr. Tildea.

ATTACKING THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

HOW THAT PARTY HAS INCRASED OFFICES AND EX-PENSES.

The Republican State Committee passed a quiet day yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A number of persons called, but the close of the Ohio election has withdrawn from the committee all outside matters and its members were devoting themselves to work. The committee has begun to circulate a campaign document bearing upon the plank in the Democratic piatform which claims support for that party on the ground that while it had the power "useless offices have been abolished.' The circular is headed: "The Record. Democratic ideas of economy and retrenchment"; and says:

, all combined. Every one of these new offices adv been filled by a Democrat, except the offices gration Bureau and the Harbor of New-York. fine Democratic factions fell mass among themselves over the distribution of these por among themselves over the distribution of these por of the spoils and in what Governor Cleveland of an overweening greel for patronage," they define own plans to distribute this patronage on the their own plans to distribute this patronage on the contract the state of the State of

day of the Legislature. The statutes of the State confute the Democratic pretence that the expenses of the Government have been reduced. If the Democratic party can create and absorb over \$80,000 worth of patronage in the first year of its control what will it do it intreuched in power for an indefinite period by a vidtory in November ! Among the callers in the afternoon were General Carr Seymour, the candidates for Scoretary of State

and StateEngineer. Chairman Warren returned from Buffalo last night in good spirits over the outlook in the State. He expressed timself as well pleased over the reports received from all parts of the State, and said that the result of the

ACTION OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

At a meeting of the Union League Club ast evening the Committee on Political Reform reported he following resolutions, which were unanimously Resolved, That the Union Longue Club most cordially

pprove the ticket unanimously nominated by the con-ention of the Republican parcy at Richfled Springs. Regolved, That the high character of the nominess, the himmissum with which their names have been received by the people, the harmony that prevails in the Repub-

THE CAMPAIGN IN BROOKLYN.

The Republican Campaign Committee in rooklyn has engaged headquarters in the Garffeld Building for the coming four weeks. William H. Leayraft has been made chairman of the committee, and W. H. N. Cadmus secretary. Arrangements have been made or public meetings in the Rink on October 24, in the Academy of Music on October 30, and in Music Hail

The Brooklyn Democrats are more united in regard to naming William B. Leonard as a candidate for Mayor to oppose Seth Low than in regard to any one else. Mr. Leonard is a broker of great wealth, and, if nominated, it is thought that "the barrel" will be an important element in the campaign.

More opposition to Willard Bartlett, the nominee for Supreme Court Justice, is developing among the Demos crats, and David Barnett, secretary of the Democratic Judiciary Convention which nominated Mr. Bartlett, has prenounced himself in favor of Mr. Johnson, the Reblican candidate. He says that the majority of the Democratic lawyers in the district are in favor of Mr. Johnson. It is denied by D. P. Barnard, a Republican, that he will support Mr. Bartlett, and he says he is

heartly to favor of Mr. Jounson.

The Fourteenth Ward Democratic Association has taken action against the renomination of Senator Jacobs and in favor of usulinating Assemblyman McCarrew for Senator in the IVth District. Mr. Johnson. Ward Democratte Association has

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

A citizens' reform club has been formed in the VIIth Assembly District for the purpose of promoting the election of a better class of officers to positions under the municipal and State Governments and to work for a more efficient administration of city and State work for a more efficient administration of ety and state affairs. The following officers were elected: President, General Henry L. Burnett, vice-president, W. H. Whley: secretary, William Greenough; treasurer, Edward N. Tailer, The Livecutive Committee is composed of Frederick W. Whitridge, Randolph Robinson, Henry A. Oakley, H. H. Gorringe, Daniel Lerd, jr., Edward B. Mercili, John P. Faure, James Kiley and Charles A. Post, The head-quarters of the new club are at No. S University-place.